COMPLETION OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Important Decision of Judge

Chase.

Grand Celebrations at Chicago

and Elsewhere,

Indians on the Rampage Once More.

Troubles in Cuban Waters.

Rumored Fights and Atrocities in Cuba.

Extensive Forgeries of Haytian

Bank Notes.

NEW YORK.

Interview Between U. S. Marshal and the Spanish Consul-Rumored Be parture of More Cuban Recruits.

NEW YORK, May 9.- The steamshi Henry Chauncey arrived from Aspinwa on the 1st of May. The Chauncey brings \$359,362 in specie for this city; the steamship Nevads, from Liverpool, April 27 via Queenstown 28, has arrived; also the

Helvetia, from Liverpool.

The Herald states that United States Marshal Barlow says that the reports of an interview between the Spanish Consul and himself, yesterday, are sensational and unreliable, as no one but parties concerned know what actually took place at the interview, but admits the points forming the Cuban sensation of the day were the basis of the interview, and the sensational reports of rumors of special dispatches from Washington are mere fabri-

The United States steamer Memphi was sold at auction vesterday at the Brook lyn navy-yard to V. W. Brown, of this this city, for \$558,000. A Sunday paper states that a large num

ber of Cubans took passage on the Ham burg steamer Berlin, from Jersey City, and it is the general impression that out side of the harbor they were transferred to some other vessel ready to take them to

A serious riot occurred at the west end of Hudson, N. J., last evening, between some English miners and a crowd of Irish men, in which a number of persons were injured-one, and perhaps two, fatally. The cause of the riot was the refusal of a Mr. Howard to give liquor to three Irishmen. A large mob attacked the house, tearing down the shutters and smashing the windows. A number of persons were arrested and conveyed to prison, but, with one exception, they were subsequently admitted to bail.

Vice President Joseph Gibbons, and the erhood, publish an official contradiction of the statement in to-day's World newspaper that the Fenian officers had entered into negotiations for the transfer of their forces to the Cuban revolutionary junta-

A Terrible Tragedy. linger, in Front of a boarding house, in Wallace street, and stabbed him in the ab- by California pioneers. At Sacrament domen and side, inflicting probabley fatal the event was celebrated in the grandest injuries. Louis Bust fired, Ettinger interfered, when McNeery stabbed Bust also, cutting his heart in two and causing in- State and Nevada. The Grand Lodge of stant death. No provocation for the as- Odd Fellows in session in this city sault appears to have existed. Officers are in search of McNeery. Governor Hoffman Sastained by a Re-

publican Legislature ALBANY, N. Y. May 10-Nun vetoes of Gov. Hoffman were sustained in the legislature to-day. A final adjourn-

ment is expected to-night. Released Features NEW YORK, May 10 .- Cols. Warren and Castello, the released Fenisus, arrived

RICHMOND

Important Decision - Chief Justice Chase on the 14th Amendment and

the Status of Virginia, RICHMOND, Va., May 10.-Chief Justice Chase this morning delivered an opinion on the appeal from Judge Unders wood's decision in the District Court, declaring null the sentence of Judge Shefamendment. The case was that of Cesar as a reason of the postponement of the Griffin, a negro, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for shooting a man. The Chief Justice read the opinion of the court, holding that as the State government in Virginia had been recognized all Buring the war by Congress, first at act of the government dividing the State had been recognized by the Federal government, and Senators and Representatives elected by that government had been allowed seats in Congress. It was under this government that Sheffrey had been appointed, and he was therefore a legal judge so far as the State government was concerned. The question now came up whether being inelligible he was absoletely removed by the operation of the 14th amendment. The court said the Supreme Court unanimously concurred in the opinion that a prisoner sentenced by a judge defacto, though not a judge dejure, could not be reached by the habeas corpus, This decision of Cesar Griffin was remanded to the State

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Peter Phillips, sentenced to be hung next Friday morning, a writ of sentenced before the 14th amendment was promulgated.

CINCINNATI.

Right of Way Granted. CINCINNATI, May 9.—The Cincinnati day ratified a contract with Newport for the right of way to run through that city

Other railroad delegates from the South will arrive to morrow. The delegates who left vesterday expressed their disappointment that they could not take stock in it. The Cincinnati railway law provides for the city receiving aid in the way of gifts, but does not allow it to permit outsiders to take stock in the road.

Beath from Hydrophia. William Mehr, a German lad fourteen years old, died of hydrophobia in Covingon yesterday afternoon. He was bitten by The symptoms of the disease appeared ly, but some seed has been sown by the Thursday. On Friday he took spasms, and farmers and laborers employed by the n consequence of violent spasms and a disposition o bite all who came near him. This death is producing great excitement in Cov-

ST. LOUIS.

Seizure of Contraband Goods. Sr. Louis, May 9.—Several lots coffee and pepper in the hands of different United States Marshal, for alleged non- they term the affiliated bands. payment of duty. The articles, it is stated, were reshipped from New York in bond, and that they came here through New Orleans. It is also alleged that large quantitive of coffee have been shipped from New of civilizing these wanderers. Orleans since December last, consigned to Lewis, Nanson & Co., by whom it has been The gold to jobbers here without the knowledge Taggart, of Galens, was appointed Asses-Contated that there is a large quantity of further appointments of supervisors will be and the outraband sugar in the city, which will made till the return of Commissioner

make e seized this week.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 30, 1835.

LOUISVILLE. The Woodlawn Races.

Louisville, May 10 .- The meeting over the course of the Greenland Blood Horse Association opened with a very large attendance. The weather was clear and delightful, and the track, though ne-glected for some time, was in very fair condition. The following is the summary: First day-first race-Mile heats for year olds, \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, closed with nine entries. \$400 to be addeby the Association.

W F Harper names b c by Colossus, dam Rosette by imported York-A Keene Richards enters b c by imported Fazaletto, dam Mary Cass, the dam of Bettie Ward. T Drane names ch colt Jo Akin by John Akin, dam Boston. Cadwallader & Boyer axing ch coll. Jo Shaw by Uncle Vick, dam

ohn Jackson & Co, name Hertzog by Vandal, dam Dixie by Sov ering. Capt Geo W Stewart names ch colt Barney Williams by Lexington, dam Volgs, full sister to Vandal. Lyle & Vaughn name bg Morgan's S out by John Morgan, dam Lizzie Morgan by Glencoe.

D J Crowse names ch colt by Bonnie Scotland dam imported York-D J Crowse names ch colt by Bonnie Scotland, dam Ringgold. Time, 1:521, 1:52. The second race-four mile da ages, St. Charles purse \$800.

Yorkshire. lackson & Co. name b h six years old, by Colossus, dam imp Outen, Time, one mile, 1:56; two miles, 3:5 ree miles, 6:11; four miles, 8:37. In the first race Hertzog was decidedly the favorite in the pool selling by two to one, and Jackson's bay horse in the second

years old, by Jo Stoner, dam by

CALIFORNIA. Pacific Railroad Celebration - The Grandest Affair Ever Witnessed in

the City-The Entire Population Join in the Exercises, SAN FRANCISCO, May 8 .- The celebra tion to-day was one to be remembered for all time in San Francisco. The day was usbered in by a salute of one hundred guns. At noon all the federal forus in the harbor fired a salute; bells in the city set ringing and steam-whistles screaming. At night the whole city was illuminated and presented a brilliant appearance. The procession was the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in San Francisco The people were willing and eager to ob serve an event of so much importance to this city and the Pacific coast, and turned

Business was generally suspended, and nearly every citizen exhibited a hearty interest in the demonstration. The military and civic display was grand. In addition to the State militia all available United States troops from several forts and pre-sidios participated on the occasion, while civic societies turned out with full ranks. Che city and barbar presented a murnific cent sight during the day, the principal streets being draped with banners of every nation and thronged with excited and joyous people, and the shipping was dressed in fine style. A dispatch from the junction of the road announcing the driving of the last spike on the Central Pacific New York, May 10—Last evening a man named George McNeery got into an altercation with a man named Peter Elsages were transmitted by the directors of

the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific manner. The city was crowded with a multitude of people from all parts of the accepted an invitation to attend a Sacramento. Demonstrations from Nevada Grass Valley, Valejo, San Francisco, Placerville, San Jose, Mary-ville, Virginia City and Gold Hill, Nevada, were is attendance. The line of travel from Sacramento was thrown open to the public free, and immense numbers of people took ad-vantage of the circumstance and flocked

hither. The Central Pacific Company had their locomotives gaily decorated and arranged in the city front, and at the sig nal gun announcing the driving of the last spike the road locomotives opened the chorus with whistles, and all the bells and steam whistles joined in. Profound regret was expressed that the roads were not joined to-day. The failure is attributed to the obstinacy or inability of the up road to make connection. Dispatches from Promontory says several hundred men seized the train at Piedmont on which was President Durant, telling him they were hungry and must have their money, and frey, of the State Court, on the ground of wouldn't release him till it was forthcom-Sheffrey's inelligibility under the 14th ing. The non-arrival of Durant is alleged ceremony of joining the road until Monday

next. The Road Completed-1776 Miles of PROMONTORY SUMMIT, Utah, May 10. To the Assistant President: The last rail is laid and the laskspike is driven in the Wheeling and then at Alexandria, the Pacific Railroad. It is completed to point of junction 1,086 miles west of th Missouri river, and 690 miles east of Sac

LELAND STANFORD, U. P. R. R. To C. Darant, Sidney Dillon, John

THE INDIAN COUNTRY. Late Infelligence from Camp Wachita —Surrender of Indians—Narrow Es-cape of a Lientenant and Fifteen Men.

St. Louis, May 9.-The Republican ha a letter from Camp Wachits, dated Apri 23, which says twenty lodges of Cheyenne belonging to the band under Little Robe who surrendered to Gen. Custar on the edge of Staked Plains, during the latte the District Court was reversed, and part of March, have left here without per mission of the proper authorities. This makes 120 lodges, of 160 captured by Custar, who have started north to join Tall Bull on the Kansas Border, making at lowest estimate, 600 warriors now read for hostile demonstrations in the vicinity habeas corpus was remanded to the State of the Republican, Solomon and Salin suthorities, on the ground that he was creeks, north of Arkaneas river. The Indians expressed supreme contempt for the

> military here. The Arapahoes, and what few Chey nnes that have not run away, start to-day for Camp Supply, where they are to draw upplies until arrangements are made for eir removal still farther north to thei reservation, where a temporary fort is to be constructed. Lieut, P. L. Lee, of the 10th cavalry, and five men, are ordered as es-

cort to the party. A rumor is rife in camp that Lieut, Ja cobs and fifteen men, of the 6th infantry, who were sent from here a short tim since as escort for the philanthropist, Vincents Colyer, to Fort Eascom, New Mexico, were attacked on the headwaters the Wachita river and held two days by the Indians, when they succeeded in mak ing their escape under cover of hight. The report comes from Indian sources, and I cannot yough for its reliability.

The experiment of teaching the natives the art of agriculture is progressing slowosed of the remnants of the Caddo, Was Cichie, Watchita and Towankana bands, have all planted corn and some garden be drowned, vecetables on land prepared for them by the sub ageat, Mr. McCusker, but it must be remembered that these tribes have raised corn for the last century unaided by

The Kiowas and Comanches, on the con trary, are averse to labor, and look on the matter as entirely too degrading for them, merchants were seized yesterday by the and only adapted to the poorer class as Five acres are to be broken for each chief of a band, and farmers are to be kept

> ment. It may prove to be the great secret WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.-John P.

Delano.

among them to thoroughly test the experi-

MEMPHIS.

Eleven Persons Drowned in a Pleasur

A pleasure boat containing eleven per sons was drawn under a coal barge lying on the Arkansas shore, last evening. Doctors Gasey and Miller, well known dentists, Burrell Adams, Willie A. Cree and a negro man were drowned. Their podies have not been recovered

KNOXVILLE.

A Hattrond Delegation for Cincianat KNOXVILLE, May 10.—A large number of delegates composed of prominet citizens of Knoxville, leave to-morrow for Cincinnati, to represent the interests of East Tennessee in the Cincinnati, Knoxville and Charleston railroad,

INTERNATIONAL.

Extensive Forgeries of Haytian Ban NEW YORK, May 9-The Consul NEW YORK, May 9—The Consul for the Haytian government, having become satisfied of the innocence of the three parties John Rush, Alfonzo Brett and William H. H. Jones, arrested on a charge of being implicated in the exten-sive lorging of Haytian bank notes, made application yesterday, before Justice Ho-gan at the Tombs, for their release. The Judge promptly ordered the discharge of the prisoners. Subsequently statements were made giving full details of printing were made giving full details of printing the forged notes which implicated an ad miral and two subordinate officers in the Haytian navy. Statements were also made

the ends of justice can not be published at CHRA.

regarding other forgeries of notes of high

denominations which, in order to serve

panish Violations of Internation Law - Stringent Orders from Out

Navy Department, NEW YORK, May 9 .- A Washington dispatch says that the Secretary of the Navy has called the attention of Admiral' Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, now in Cuban waters, to the fact that armed Spanish vessels are in the neutral waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The lepartment directs that the Admiral keep a vigliat watch hereafter and prevent any such violations of international law, and advises him that his duties re to protect not only American citizens, at American commerce as well. He is so ordered t prevent American war vessels from search ing merchant vessels, it being their duty to protect American trade, and not to mo

The Captain-General Bribing Leading Robels to Leave the Island-Cospedes Offered a Free Pass and \$400,000. NEW YORK, May 10 .- It is stated the Captain General of Cuba has renewed hi attempts to bribe the leading patriots into leaving the island. Gen. Cespedes has been offered a free pass for his family and two hundred thousand dollars if he would abandon Cuba. Gen. Felix Fugerola, one who rose with the original force last October, and who has since proved himself s very useful soldier, was offered \$3,000. These propositions were made by three

eral, and were spurned at once. Surrendered Rebels and Sympath zing Citizens Murdered in Cold Blood. It is declared that some who sought to accept the proffered amnesty issued about six weeks since, were recently murdered by outposts of volunteers. Several citizens, uspected of patriot sympathy, have been taken from the Santiago de Cuba jail at night, and murdered by order of Dulce's chief of staff.

MEXICO.

Our New Minister. TERRE HAUTE, Ind.; May 10 .- The Daily Express, of this city, is authorized o state that Mr. Nelson, Minister to Mex 20, has received his final instructions from the State Department, and will leave for his post of daty in about ten days. He will be accompanied by his family and James St. Clair Boal, Eq., of Illinois, Secretary of Legation.

The Gibraltar Question. MADRID, May 10,-In the Cortes Saturday Senor Oreny asked what action had been taken by the government towards acquiring Gibraltar. DeLoransana, Min ster of State, replied that the governmen fully recognized the importance of the Gibraltar question, but before negotiation for its cession, the nation must be strongly

constituted and financially reorganized. IRELAND.

Great Mass Meeting in London-0'Sul livan Indorsed. LONDON, May 10 .- The great mameeting held in Cork Saturday evening expressed popular condemnation of the aduct of the government in the matter of Mayor C'Sullivan.

G. A. R.

Grand Pow wow at Porkopoils. CINCINNATI, May 10 .- A large number of distinguished officers have signified their ntention to aftend the National, Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic meeting in this city Wednesday. Gen. John A. Logan will deliver the address at the reception on Wednesday night. A banquet will be given at the Spencer House Thurs day night, and Friday a steamboat excuron will be madeto the North Hend, tomb of Gen. Morrison. Headquarters will be at the Spencer House

INCIDENT AND ACCIDENT. CINCINNATI, May 10 .- A man, name nknown, was run over and killed on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, near

Sedamsville, on Saturday night. R. M. Bishop, Jr., about midnight las night, shot and seriously wounded Wm. Kelly, a laborer at a livery stable. The difficulty commenced about Bi shop's re turning late with a buggy.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

WASHINGTON, May 10-Patchen Baltimore won the \$500 purse over the National Course. Cuban sympathisers report 25,000 arms Rebels, including 2,500 Americans. Success would be certain with re-cognition from Washington of their belligerent rights. A confidential Cuban agent recently had an interview with Sec retary Fish on the subject of annexation Reported discovery in Cuba of two hunlred square miles of gold-bearing fields. NEW YORK, May 10.—More revenue frauds are before Judge Benedict. Forged papers discovered to the amount of \$100.

Another armed privateer has gone for aba, said to be filled with immigrants onlisted at Castle Garden. The State Department instructs the Disrict Attorney to enforce neutrality laws One hundred guns were fired in honor the completion of the Union Pacific

CINCINNATI, May 10 .- G. A. R. gathering. Little girl burned to death, Sr. Louis, May 10.-More seignres of aggled coffee and sugar. Old towboat Grey Eagle sunk - three men supposed to PHILADELPHIA, May 10 .- The bell at In dependence Hall was rung in honor of th

Pacific railroad completion. MAUN CHUNK, Pa. May 10 -Strike mong coni-miners, CHICAGO, May 10,-The completion of the Union Pacific railroad was celebrated here to-day by a procession seven miles

NEW ORLEANS, May 10 .- Cuban expedition rumored. . HAVANA, May 10.—Dulosback from Matantzas; reported lighting near Neuvitas

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 10,-Parliament moving suppress alleged outrages in Ireland, Paris, May 10.-Emperor makes a liberal speech.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCI- Dr. Welch, of Texas; Dr. Seeley, of Al-ATION.

Annual Meeting for 1869. This body met in New Orleans on Tuesday, May 4.

President-William O. Baldwin, M. D. Alabama. Vice Presidents—George Mendenhall M. D., Ohio; Noble Young, M. D., Dis. California; N. P. Monroe, M. D., Maine; similarly referred. S. M. Berniss, Louisiana,

Permanent Secretary—W. B. Atkinson, M. D., Penusylvania. Assistant Secretary-A. J. Semmes

M. D., Georgia. Treasurer-Carter Wistar, M. D. Pennsylvania. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Gallaker, of New Orleans. Dr. T. G. Richardson of Louisiana, Chairman of the Committee of Arrange-

ments, welcomed the delegates to the sion is yearly becoming more deplorable on account of the antagonistic and objecity in an eloquent address. The President then delivered the annual address, as extract from which referring to the important subject medical education is appeaded: By the very act of your creation, you

stand committed to a reform in medical olleges, which, in your own language, etent gratuates, sound and efficient shall establish a "uniform and elevated standard of requirements for the degree of M. D." You have already done much eachers are indispensably necessary good, in some directions, but so far as our original object is concerned, you still owe to the profession and to society this unredoemed pledge. If the fulfill ment of this aim was worthy the labor already bestowed, and which, though unavailing, has exemplified your cherished ourpose, it deserves yet another effort.

row, and limited to the means of advice and recommendation. The plan of action you have adopted, that of endeavoring to induce forty or fifty medical colleges, with conflicting interests, to agree voluntarily upon a "uniform and elevated standard of requirements for the degree of M. D.," and adopt it in good faith, has become almost an utopian idea-a forlorn hore. Though urged with all the force that truth could impart, and enforced with all the appealing earnestness that the gravisicians; and y of the subject could inspire, yet your iews and wishes have not impressed nemselves on the schools to such an extent as to change their course of action. It seems to me that all hope of reform brough this means must be abandoned Nor can we expect to reach the end pro posed by measures of State legislation States, and can with advantage be made The obstacles here are too palpable to need enumeration. They are many, and they are insurmountable. Almost any

The sphere of your action has been wide; the sphere of your power has been nar-

ter for a medical college in most of the States of the Union, with pretty much such regulations and privileges as they may agree upon among themselves and I despair, therefore, of seeing this Association attain its object through any of citizens empowered by the Captain Genowever, this great work ought to done, it can be done. I believe it i within the reach of the power of this ssociation. But I can see no mode by

body of medical men may obtain a char

which it can be accomplished except through Federal legislation. Time does not permit me to enter int details, if, indeed, I felt myself competent to discharge such a task. I shall therefore, only make a few brief, crude and imperfect suggestions, in the hope that they may engage the earnest thoughts of those more competent to as-

sist them to a practical and finished di-I would advise that we appoint a comlittee of our wisest and best men to di gest a plan for one or more national redical schools, and to memorialize longress in behalf of the enterprise. Let the plan embrace as a basis the features presented by the Cincinnati convention of teachers; let these schools or universities cenfer such distinctions and privileges as will be appropriate to the will make the attainment of their diploma an object to the ambition of thos who engage in the study of medicine et the chairs be open to all aspirants and the appointment or election of pro essors so guarded as to secure the very ighest talents, the most profound learn ng, with the most fully demonstrated capacity for teaching. Make the salaries of the professors large and not to depen upon the number of students; and let the federal government assume a prope hare of the expenses incurred.

The number of these schools may b ultiplied as experience may demonstrate their superiority and necessity. Our present medical schools, and such s hereafter obtain their charters from State governments, may adopt their own regulations, and such as do not conform to the national standard will either beome tributaries or preparatory schools to the national universities or dwindle

nto merited neglect. I am persuaded that such assistance n the part of Congress can be obtained I think that a committee could demonstrate that of the vast amount of labor and money expended annually for the public good, a portion could not be better estowed for the welfare of humanity and the interests of American civilization than in creating and upholding one or more universities which will perfect the object for which this association was organized. Such reforms have not been elsewhere effected, except through gov-

ernmental interposition, and our own experience has amply shown that it is vain or us to hope for them through any other means. I am perfectly well aware that any lan looking to the general governme or sanction and support has its embarassments, and that it will be opposed on ie ground of incompatibility with reublican institutions, but I do not doubt that all objections can be fully answered. The most moderate view taken of the offices of government specifies protection as its main end, and where, if not here, s protection demanded? Utilitarianism roclaims its conquering motto in the words, "The greatest good to the greatest number, and where, if not here, has the notto a consummate application? The recent changes in political science, as well as the practical revolutions in the nstitutions and relations of the age, how clearly enough that whether for

ailing public opinion, and are acting ore immediately from the popular heart Reports from the various standing and oecial committees were then made, emracing many subjects of professional and cientific interest. On motion of Dr. Davis, of Illinois, the eport on the revision of the plan of oranization was made the special order for

Vednesday at 10 A. M. Papers relative to medical education were read and referred, on motion of Dr. lavis, to a special committee of five, to o be appointed by the President, The President appointed Drs. Davis, Illinois; P. F. Eve, of Tennessee: E S. Gallard, of Kentucky; E. Lee Jones, of New York, and J. K. Bartlett, of Wis-

good or ill, governments are becoming

nore direct representatives of the pre-

SECOND DAY. At 9 A. M., Dr. W. O. Baldwin, the resident, in the chair, called the meetng to order. Dr. J. M. Bush, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution : Rasolved. That a committee of five nembers be appointed by the chair to

uded to in the President's address, and eport at this meeting. This resolution having been adopted, the President selected as members of the committee Dr. Parvin, of Indiana, Chairs man; Dr. Toner, of the District of Columbia; Dr. Pollock, of Pennsylvania;

Dr. McPheeters, of Missouri, offered communication from the Medical Asso ciation of that State, in reference to medical education.
On motion of Dr. Toner, of the Distric

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1869.

of Columbia, it was referred to the special Or. Eve offered the minutes of the Medical Society of Tennessee, which was

Dr. Gaillard, of Kentucky, offered the following preamble and resolutions which were referred to the same commit-

Whereas, The medical teachers America have, after a trial of twenty-two years, failed to meet, satisfactorily and efficiently, the requirements of the great body of the profession in regard to med-ical education; and Whereas, The condition of the profes-

tionable policy of medical schools in makrailroad. Up to one o'clock, the ing the amount of fees charged, rather than a successful teaching, the basis of cars running to the City Cemetery ompetition; and were comfortably filled, but after that Whereas, to obtain professionally comtime, and until nearly 4 o'clock, the rush

Whereas, such teachers, to be foun throughout the country, cannot be inluced to leave their homes without the assurance of competent remuneration : Whereas, such remuneration can only

be obtained by adequate fees charged, unless by a system of low fees the num-ber of students be relied upon to make up the inevitable pecuniary defficiency Whereas, reliance upon numbers tudents for this purpose deplorably

crowds the already overcrowded profes-sional field, diminishing thereby indi-vidual income, judgment, experience and skill, thereby compelling practicioners to resort to other avocations as a source of supplemental income; and Whereas, This devotion to other pursuits destroys opportunities for study and improvement, degrading thereby the status and standard of American phy-

Whereas, The schools of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia Alabama, Texas, Tennessee and District of Columbia now charge comparatively remunerative fees; and Whereas, The low system of fees charged only in a few of the Middle

to conform to the rate of fees charged elsewhere: and Whereas: It is as unethical for colle ges to underbid each other pecuniarily as as for practitioners to do so: Resolved, That hereafter no medical school in this country, other than those fully endowed, be entitled to represents

tion in this Association, if the amount the agencies heretofore employed. If, course of regular lessons be less than one the soldiers from every Southern State. indred and twenty dollars. Resolved, That all schools charging less than this sum are earnestly requested by this Association to advance their rate

of fees to the amount mentioned. The President announced the Committee on Nominations of Officers for the ensuing year. Their report was made on the following morning. Geo. Mendenhall, M. D., of Cincinnati, being announced as President, with a list of four

Vice Presidents. The special order for 12m. being the report on Specialists, it was read by the ecretary, and on motion of Dr. Sayre, the resolutions were adopted and the report referred to the Committee of Pubs

Dr. L. P. Yandell, Jr., of Kentucky offered the following, which was adopt dressed to members of the medical profession, or by cards in medical journals calling the attention of professional superiority they demand, and such as brethren to themselves as specialists, be declared in violation of the Code of

Ethics of the American Medical Asso-Dr. Booth, of Mississippi, offered the following preamble and resolution: Resolved. That the proper construction of Art. 4, Sec. 1, Code of Ethics A. M. A., having been called for, relativ to consultation with irregular practition

ers, who are graduates of the regular schools: Resolved, That said Art 4, Sec. Code of Ethics, A. M. A., excludes all such practitioners from recognition by the regular profession.

THIRD DAY. An association of editors having been formed by the editors of the various medical journals in the United States, the gentlemen requested action upon an application to be accepted as an organization into the American Medical Associntion. Referred to committee on pub-

The important organization will prove great service and effect in medical urnalism. The necessity of having an understanding for concert of action, regulations for conduct in the manage gent of the publications of the period, and establishing a thorough code of professional courtesy, etc., especially des mands an efficient organization of this

character. The debates concerning the irregularity of specialists, exhibits a spirit of close communion, existing among the steady, old members and ambitious young physicians, which argues in favor to division of labor in the profession. The wisdom of this conduct of discrimination against specialism is perhaps open to sharp criticism, but there is no doubt that the wisdom of the Association, in opposing promiscuous sensation advertising in the profession, cannot be questioned. However, it is very certain that special practice is an absolute necessity of the age, and it is really the duty o this powerful organization to not only define the rule of conduct in such cases, but also to foster the idea, so that the various branches of medicine may be

made more effective. Dr. N. S. Davis, of the Chicago Media cal Examiner, was chosen President, Dr. W. McPheeters, of the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Reporter, Vice President, Dr. W. D. Mitchell, of the New Orleans Journal of Medicine, Permanent Secretary, Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, of the Nashville Journal of Medicine, Secretary. The Association will hold its annual meetings at the same time and place as the meetings of the American Medical Association.

FOURTH DAY Was employed in accepting the hospitalities of distinguished medical men and other citizens of New Orleans, among which was a trip on the steamer Laura to the Lawrence plantations. Great good feeling prevailed, and on Saturday morns ing the Association adjourned to meet in Washington City in May next.

In the Association adjourned to meet in quent, exponents of genius—of great human society—laws of interest, of justice

FEATS ON THE VELOCIPEDE.-The last ensation in the velocipede riding was produced at the Boston velocipede rink last week, when Master John Reardon rode a velocipede with grooved wheels along a rope stretched from one end of the rink to the other, about twenty feet from the floor. In addition to this a trapeze was hung to the velocidede, and Mr. Harry M Stevens performed a variety of feats upon it while the velocipede was moving along the rope. Two little girls, aged three and five years, rode velocipedes around the rink with ake into consideration the subjects al-

the ease of experts. There are one hundred cases of divorce pending in the Supreme Judicial Court evening that the Confederate dead to their sleeping dust! And while the memorial exercises for Middlesex County, Massachusetts. who are soon to sleep in this waves of the Comberland mornour down be remembered.

COMMEMORATION DAY.

ease Crowds at Mt. Olivet and the City Cemetery.

The Exercises at Mt. Olivet. Oration of Gov. Brown. Rev. Dr. Young's Address.

Etc., Etc., Etc. Sunday last was the time set apart by the Ladies' Memorial Association as Commeration Day, The morning broke bright and beautiful, and an uncloudy sky continued throughout the entire day. The hour appointed for the exercises at Mt. turn the destinies of European civilization Olivet was fixed at 3 o'clock, but as early and died at a short interval from eac as 12 o'clock the streets were crowded with other, he says: people, who were proceeding in the direction of the line of the street

of extra cars were placed on the track, and every five minutes a car passed the postoffice corner densely packed with men; vomen and children. While this immense concourse were making their way to the City Cemetery, the streets, too, were crowded with buggies

Thousands of persons congregated at the Old Cemetery, and afterwards repaired to Olivet. The large number of omnibuses elonging to Capt. Little's line was insuficient to transport the crowd from one emetery tolthe other, and backs, carryalle and express wagons were pressed into service, and then there were many who could not get a conveyance to Mt. Olivet.

At the Old Cemetery, flowers were scattered in profusion over the graves of the sleeping heroes. As we walked through the aisles of the city of the dead, we occasionally came upon decorations that beokened that loving forms had been bendng over those who had been near and dear to them. Here is an enclosure which marks the spot of all that is left on earth of three gallant spirits that enlisted in the Rock City Guards. There again is a beautiful arch of evergreens and rare flowers, blooming above the remains of that young hero who fell while leading his brigade to a c ge, and here again are wreathes covering particular graves. But the hillocks of these who

Confederate Cemetery took place, and at this place the attendance was very large, their waves roll on, and there they will the crowd being estimated at upwards of roll for ever. This nation is in its infancy

six or eight thousand persons The order of exercises opened with music by the Odd Fellows' band. Then followed a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, afterwards a hymn, and then the oration as follows of Gov. Brown:

EX-GOV. BROWN'S ADDRESS. At the solicitation of the lady manager of this ceremonial I have consented to of population streaming through its vart make a few remarks on the present occaion. I could wish that such a task had levolved upon another. The day, the place, the purpose of this assemblage, all onspire to suggest a field of thought and effection that might well beguile the tongue of the orator or the statesman. No one, I apprehend, could be present under such circumstances without a feeling of awe and solemnity. We are in the midst of the dead and the living. We stand on the ground, beneath the surface of which. in a very few years, most of all whom

knows no awakening.
Here all passions and resentments, opes and fears, all aspirations and disappointed expectations will lie buried for ver. If there is anything that could oring us to a pause it is such a place, such scene, and such associations. This assemblage is here to witness the dedication of this spot as a receptacle of the Confederate dead that fell in the late onflict. Its purpose is in no sense mmemorate the cause in which they

now behold will sleep that sleep which

ill, or to discuss its merits or demerits, That is left to the verdict of history and he judgment of prosperity. But these brave, gallant youn, who repose in their rude sepulchres are our brothers and sons and neighbors, and are bound to us by ties of kindred and affection, which defy all political opinions or prejudices, and challenge our sacred regard. We are met to pay a tribute to their personal memory, and to devote a

sleep in security in all coming years and And is not this a natural sentiment? as been so in all ages, amid all the con ulsions of society, and all the discords that have tormented our hapless race. The lead have always been cared for. This has been a pious emotion in all countr civilized and savage, and the earth, at last has no more enduring monuments than the stones that mark the resting place of the departed. Those nations, if there be any, who have erected no mausole heir illustrious dead, have faded fro the records of history and the annals of tradition, and have no share in the homage of posterity; and those individuals

who have forsaken their dead friends have no claim upon living sympathy, All nations have been more or less rulsed by civil wars. None have come down to our inspection that do not carry with their names and careers the blemish of internal convulsions. And yet, if they were not always true to the living, they have generally been true to the dead. The dead have found a home safe from torms of battle and tempests of life. Whence this native, inborn sentiment of our race? The undying devotion to the dead of all ages? It has its foundation in sense of immortality-faith that looks far beyond these decaying the fleeting career, sort-lived glory, this imperfect happiness, these misunderstood motives and these hapless failings—a faith that transcends

the duration of these venerable oaks and

this mountain of grankte where the dead

There is something beyond which the living aspire to, and which they cherish roll and break upon the beach, but with in all the honors and homage and affection less and less volume, until at last the that they pay to the dead. But whatever humblest bark can ride in safety and sethat they pay to the dead. But whatever may be the eventual truth of this faith, curity. This national ocean of ours has its exercise has ever been found fruitful been disturbed by a tempest such as we of good results. Go with me in imagination to Westminister Abbey, and gaze fate, or folly, or crime, or passion, or by upon the mouldering monuments of de-parted greatness which have been reared thunders have ceased to roar, its elements for centuries in that venerable pile, are still in commotion, but gradually yield-Go to Pere la Chaise in Paris, and read which govern nature in her wide domain the varied story of human effort and human glory, and witness the daily offerings worth or friendship. It is impossible to conceive the effect produced by this sort of and may be said to consist in justice, energies and kindled the ambition of the and religion in all ranks and classes of still speak from their tombs in accents of cause of constitutional liberty as they un-derstood it. They have been the victime; The peace of our fallen braves! May we are the survivors. And suppose this the winds of heaven breathe a soft requient

cemetery, and the Federal dead who toward the ses, may they sigh a plaintive slumber in a neighboring graveyard, could Inliaby to their quiet repose; and finally peace to ourselves, and peace, prosperity be convened in council upon our interests and national destinies, what would be and happiness to our common country. their advise? It would come thrilling through the air, "We fell amid the roar of artillery and the crash of musketry. We After the oration, came music by the band. Then followed the address of Rev poured out our life's blood for the cause of Dr. Young, as follows:

to it that our lives have not been lost in vain! Let constitutional liberty live forservices. We have this day consecrated a resting place for the Confederate dead, whose patriotism and courage have rendered their names illustrious forever.

All the elements have been made recep-A solemn reflection occurs just her that while we bury on this spot the Con-federate dead, in the neighborhood, and almost in eight, repose the dead of suspend their dead in the atmosphere. Old mariners and lonely islanders have bequeathed their bodies to the ocean, to friends in the grave. And it brings in play and just application the celebrates ines of the great poet of the North peaking of Fox and Pitt, who were riawait the hour when "the eea shall give up its dead," Some of the cultivated and pow vals in their lives, and had guided in their erful rations of pagan antiquity burned their dead. All nations possessing a

free government as we understood it. See

"Ah, taming thought to human pride,
The mighty chiefs sleep side by side:
The solemn echo seems to cry,
Here let their discord with them die.
Drop upon Fox's grave the fear.
Twill trickle to his rival's hier:
O'er Pitt's the mournful requiem sound.
And Fox's will the notes rebound.
Rest, ardent spirits, till the cries
Of dying nature bid you rise: Most, ardent spirits, till the cri Of dying nature bid you rise;

was beyond description. A large number even your country's groups can pierce leaden silence of your hearse." The lesson to be derived from such enes and such associations may be made valuable. It inculcates the mortality of man and the utter vanity of all his earth. s aspirations. Where are the warriors that have strode the earth and made it tremble amid the convulsions of society? They have gone down to their graves decorated and carriages moving towards Mt, Olivet with a crown of laurels, but their names

pages of history. Where are the veteran statesmen and orators who, for half a century, held the world spell bound, as it were, and charmed the ear of the nation? They, too, have gone down with the wreath of civic worth upon their brows, and while they still live the light of their glory, pales before the all the departments of life. The exalted, the great, the humble and the obscure, meet at last upon a common level. And here, at least, within the precincts of the dead, there is a republic of perfect equality, and though one monument may rise higher than an other, and one urn show more exquisite beneath is the same. The difference consists in the service rendered in the great cause of humanity. About this there is a halo that outshines the splendor of the grave, and will live while the stars maintain their place in the sky.

Is not this a fit occasion to urge the sur-render of all the passions and resentments that may still linger from the late conflic-Oh! let us bury them in the graves of these young heroes, and there let them sleep for ever! They had the courage to die for their country as they believed it and can we not have the courage to rise above the discords of the hour, and erec here a pyramid of patrictism and nation died far away from home-they too were ality, that will live on down among the ages. This is our government. It was remembered by the fairy forms flitting made by our forefathers, and under circumcharged by such schools for a single with graceful steps around the graves of stances that have challenged the admiration of all nations. This is our country. are stand its mountains and of there they will stand forever, its lakes, and oceans, and gulfs There and yet it has garnered up a thousand thrilling and glorious memories. Its virgin forests, still echoing to the wild music of nature, may be considered a not inapt emblem of the youthsulness of the government itself. It is too young to perish Let it live on like republican Rome, until from its proud heights seven countries can look down and behold its glory and its strength, with five hundred million

upon the bosom of its oceans. Let it live on as the nursery of science and religion and liberty and law, and if it must at las abide the fate of all human government that have preceded it, and go down the dark road of Babylon and Tyre, let it be late-far down among the ages. Let it fall from age and decrepitude, and neve from civil strife. I know that a sentiment Low exists, and is being inculcated with no ordinary zea and ability, that the form of our govern ment must be changed-that an empire must take the place of a republic. Agains this I protest in the most solemn manner. , for one, will never consent to the change and I yow here to-day, amid the solemu

ceremonies, never to depart from the faith of our fathers. I vow by the free winds that fan this grove, and by the waves of that beautiful river that washes the base of this cometery, that I will never, no never consent to the change of this republic into an empire! Sooner than this would see the waves of the Atlantic and Pacific meet in their devouring fury and bury this continent forever. I say for this people and this continent, empire, no despotism, no oppression. But "liberty and union, one and inseperable, now and forever." I mean a union based

upon the constitution in all its purity and all its glory. I hear it said that the present evils are intolerable, and any thing is preferable. think otherwise. Where would have been your Washingtons, and Jeffersons, and Adams, and Madisons, and Hamiltons, if they had been born under an empire Their names would never have figured in the annals of their country. To come a little nearer home. Where would have been Andrew Jackson and his compeers and successors in the public service if they had been born under an empire? They were all men of comparatively humble pretentions, and had to make their way by the force of their talents and exertion and have, during a long period, illustrate the history of the State and nation and their institutions. And where would have been the millions that now comprise the

strength and glory of the republic

I have more faith than some with whom I converse. I believe in the capacity of the people for self-government. Constitutional government is not yet dead. Like Lazarus, it' has only slumbered. It will arise again in all its fullness and all its In the language of another, "Like the last tower of a ruined palace, it still holds its head to heaven, while the walls of its splendor and the bowers of its de light lie in deselation around," Its germ is still alive and vigorous, and will reproduce the same venerable tree of liberty. beneath the broad, green shadows of which all these weary millions, North and South, will nestle and find protection and repose, To accomplish this requires time and patience, and endurance, and charity, and jus tice. There never was a civil war yet tha was not followed by svils and disorders of greater or less magnitude. Like the ocean when lashed by a tempest, the stardies vessels have to drive before the wind, and art and experience are impotent to resist and when the storm is over the waves still never before encountered, brought on by in all departments of life. I ami of patriotism, onite as potent as t

The principles which should govern nations are the same as those which make of affection at the shrine of departed up the code of civil and social life, They half-living presence of the dead. There truth and charity. Without them no is in it an inspiration that has moved the people can be prosperous and happy-and scribed. The benediction was then prowithout them no government, however orvotaries of genius, of science, of virtue ganized, can be permanent. The troubles through which we have passed as a people society. The dead of a thousand years are prolific in lessons for the future, and while we mourn the loss of a large portion mute but montraful eloquence, pleading the cause for which they struggled and fought, and fell and died. And what was that cause to which Federals and Confederates devoted their lives? It was the

tombment or interment. "Dust thou art, and unto dust shall thou return." The Christian ladies of the Memorial Society of Tenne sees propose to gather the bodies of all the Confederate dead sleeping in the neighborhood of Nashville, and bury them in this beautiful and lonely spot, to await the resurrection of the last day.

The first people that paid much attention to the bodies of their departed friends Shorter Periods correspondingly

ADDRESS OF REV. YOUNG

tacles for the dead. Some savage tribe

He said: I arise merely to close these

were the Egyptians. When an Egyptian died, his body was kept from forty to seventy days and carefully embalmed. After this it was entombed, perhaps in a pyra-mid. The Hebrews buried their dead in a TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE cave, or in an artificial imitation of one, An oration was delivered at the sepulchre. and a prayer offered, after which they turned the face of the deceased toward heaven, and said "go in peace!" From the burial of Sarah in the cave of Mach-pelah to the funeral rites of Dorcas, I believe there is no mention of any sarcophague, or even coffin, in any Jewish burial. n the primitive ages the Greeks reposed their dead within the temples or precinc's of the temples. They placed a piece of money in the mouth of the departed, to pay his fare across the infernal river. In later times they interred their dead without the cities, generally by the wayside. The 'udging in such matters. Romans kept the body of the deceased seven days, and washed it in warm water and oil every day, that it might be re-vived if possible. It was then enbalmed and dressed, carried to the fineral pile and In the Political Interests of burned. The ashes were gathered in an urn and buried. The ancient Christian like the modern, buried the body entire under the ground, "earth to earth, dust to last." On the way to the grave they employed themselves in singing pealus and symns to God. Music, prayer, psalmody, oratory and flowers, all combine in the beautiful and solemn services of this dedication of a cemetery for Christian heroes, Our sinless Saviour was apprehende crucified, dead and buried." The tomb o lesns was closed and sealed. A Roman and was set to guard the slumbers of him whom angels watched with eyes that never sleep Night settles on Jerusalem. The Sabbath follows, while the God of redemption rests upon the field of his conflict, a of old the God of creation held a Sabbath

ments of the grave, clothe him afresh, and the risen Redeemer walks forth a living ducational interests of our State. "Now in Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." "Because I live, ye shall live also." The resurrection of Christ is a pledge of the resurrection of all these dead | Our Manufacturing and Doheroes. As we then stand, in imagination around the sepulcher of Christ, to be wit-nesses by faith of his resurrection, we also behold the emblem of that great uprising when all these, who believed in Jesus shall be raised in his image and be glorified with him in his father's kingdom, "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead; vet shall be live." So when the believe himself lies down to die, or when he con signs to the lonely tomb the form of the e loves, in the assurance of Christ, an the fact that he rose from the dead to give

when his work was done. Another night

has passed, and the Lord of life awakes

He rises from his couch of state. He

of that hall of death, Ministering spirits

enter, disrobe his animated form of the gar-

and exert ourselves to encourage the diversion cation of Southern industries and the development of Southern resources. life to them who sleep, he beholds by joy-ful faith the predicted time when those hat sleep in dust shall awake in glory when the earth shall render back its Our Financial and Commertrust, the very ground on which we now tread shall live, and from every kingdom and people under Heaven, from the "Sunny South" and the icy North, from the slands and the hill-tops, the race of man, over whose silent sleep the night of ter thousand ages may have hung, shall start at the trumpet's sound and rush into immortal life. When the great Archanget shakes or Tears the strong pillars of the vanit of Heave Breaks up old marble, the repose of princes, then bone to its bone, the scattered framents of a buried world, the generations of a thousand centuries spring to their own, and "they that have done good" are caught up with the Lord into the air; "and shall they be ever with the Lord."

Our risen Lord ascended to Heaven Having appeared to his followers eleven from all the leading money centers of the country shall be fuller than have ever been pubimes after his resurrection, he leads hi disciples out to the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives to the village of Bethany a spot that he loved, and then lifting up his hands he blessed them, and while he blessed them he was parted from them and carried up into Heaven. But to these startled disciples this parting was one of unmingled pain. Their present bereavement, not their fature joy, was the overpowering thought of that strange bour. Their loss they saw, not ply the place of a family acticultural paper heaven's gain, not their own in the ing glory of the Church and of Christ. They saw their Master slowly ascending the God revealed in his ethereal form In Every Thing. when suddenly the truth flashed oh their ewildered minds, that the Son is on the wing for his Father's house. He speaks not, but hovering over them as they turn upward their mournful eyes and speechles he last silieu, and a cloud mo instrous than the rainbow about th throne receives the King of Glory on bason, and floats away into the deep bine what mean those strains of triumphant song that roll along the skies? It is a ubilee in Heaven. Onward, upward rid

scatter crowns more radiant than the stars in his ascending path. Worlds that never heard the story of redeeming love stand still to see the victorious pageant on its hining way.

Eat why do I dwell so long on the ascension of Christ? Because it is a pledge and a pattern of our own ascensio the ascension of every Christian who sleeps among these Confederate dead. The angel said to the disciples: "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into Heaven? This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into Heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into Heaven." St. John says to every Christian: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we sha see him as he is." Farewell! A long farewell, to those quiet sleepers! Their banners are furled. Their cause is lost, As Christ ascended

the conqueror, with glory flaming from

his burning wheels. Attendant ange

from the Mount of Olives, so may they ascend from Mount Olivet Cemetery. Rev. Dr. Summers afterwards made a hort address appealing to those present to contribute their mite to the Memorial Association, and thus aid in the erection of a they will notify us of their choice. monument. The appeal was very liberally responded, and a considerable amount subnounced, when a solomu dirge from the Odd Fellows band followed, which was very impressive, and afterwards "Old Handred" from the band The decorations at Mount Olivet were

general, and the soldiers' graves were literally covered with flowers, wreaths and ness, in the warfare we are waging against Radi-The day was more generally observed than on any previous occasion, and the memorial exercises imposing, and long to

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knowledge of the only true and living God, have buried their dead, either by en-The Usion and Disparen and the Gaustra, hitherto published separately in this City were consolidated on the 27th of August, 1828, and are now and will be bereafter issued under the

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tion, forbearance and a steady adherence to and order, thereby enabling the people to velop the resources and advance all the mate. rial and other interests of our State and com non country. Feeling that these are endan gered by the revolutionary schemes of the Radi l politicians, who now hold the legislative ower of the government, we shall abate nothng of our past opposition to theirmeasures

true situation of all our school and educational interests, so as to keep our readers fully posted in regad to those important matters. Too much consideration cannot be given to the

Schools and Education.

mestic Interests. We shall constantly admonish the Southern coople to be self-reliant, and shall do what we may be able to induce the establishment of nanufactories in our midst for our home pro nots. To this end we will pay special attention the cost and statistics of manufacturing

cial Column. Every department of business has an imme liate interest in the markets of the country, and in its financial fluctuations and condition. The man who falls to keep himself properly ad vised as to the rise and fall of the markets, a controlled by the laws of demand and supply and the relative condition of the currency, i exposed to constant loss, and must necessarily full behind his more intelligent and enterprising neighbors. In order to make our paper valuable as well as interesting, we shall make this a special PRATURE. Our Daily Market Reports, domestic and foreign, by telegraph, and our City Reports, gotten up at heavy expense, shall challenge the commendation of our best businessmen: while our current Financial Reports

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